

adult Scott's Orioles followed by two young of the year. The birds were insect-hunting among the dwarf cedars of the foothills a few miles back from the Rio Grande River. I managed to secure one of the young birds by 'winding' it with a rifle ball and it is now in the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

At this same time a friend came to my camp and described a curious black and yellow bird he had seen recently at the foot of the San Pedro Mountains, fifteen miles east of my locality. This bird was also seen in the cedars of the foothills, and was unquestionably an adult male of this species. From these observations it is quite probable that this Oriole breeds north at least to the Sandia Mountains in central New Mexico.—E. W. NELSON, *Springerville, Arizona.*

**Scott's Oriole in California.**—I have lately received from Mr. C. H. Marsh, who is living near San Diego, a fine adult male Scott's Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*) in full breeding plumage, with the following details. On May 16, 1890, he came upon a pair in an alder tree in Telegraph Cañon, about ten miles from San Diego, and about the same distance from the Mexican line. He shot the male, letting the female go. He discovered their nest in the same tree, only five feet from the ground; it contained a single young bird. Mr. Marsh has seen only this pair in a residence of several years. He adds that when living at Silver City, New Mexico, (up to 1887, I think) he obtained them occasionally.

The occurrence of this Oriole in Lower California has been noted by several (Belding, Bryant, Anthony), and in 'The Auk' for January, 1885, Scott has given a full account of its breeding in Pinal County, Arizona; but I have seen no record of its having been found breeding within the limits of California proper.—F. C. BROWNE, *Framingham, Mass.*

**Nesting of the Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.**—This species, reported to be exceedingly rare in most sections, is here common as a migrant and tolerably common as a summer resident. (But compare, in this connection, Wheaton, *per* Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 233.) It has not as yet been found in Butler and Armstrong Counties. In the breeding season it is partial to high, open, oak woods, as well as to low, damp, beech woodland, in which places I often see five or six pairs in the course of as many hours' walk. Inhabiting as it does the terminal foliage of the highest forest trees, it would easily be overlooked even by the most careful of observers, were it not for the peculiar notes of the male, which are readily distinguished from those of any other Warbler, and which suffice to disclose its presence. I can scarcely describe this song, beyond saying that it is a genuine Warbler song, and that its last notes somewhat resemble the 'drumming' of our locust (*Cicada*); but once heard it is not apt to be forgotten.

It was with these facts in mind that on May 24, 1890, I determined to put my previous experience to a test in finding the nest of the species.